

## FORTY YEARS OF MISSION WORK REVIEWED IN INTERESTING MANNER BY ORIGINAL LEADERS IN THE FIELD

At yesterday afternoon's session of the Woman's Board an interesting and instructive paper was read by Mrs. R. W. Andrews of the forty years existence of the Board. There was none better qualified to perform this duty than Mrs. Andrews, for she has been secretary of the Board ever since its inception here nearly half a century ago.

She prefaced her remarks with the assertion that the Woman's Board of Missions of Boston was established in January 1868, and the local society three years later. The local body is not a branch of the Boston Board, as the members preferred to be at liberty to use their money as they wished for island missions.

The little band of women who gathered for prayer in a corner of the old Fort street church on July 6, 1871, was an earnest, consecrated company. The members "felt it borne in upon them" that here in Honolulu should be, and must be, such an organization as had been established in Boston three years before. Mrs. Bingham, who was about to leave for Micronesia, explained her long-cherished plans, and Mrs. Snow, who had just returned from a long rest on the mainland, after sixteen years of labor in Kusale and the Marshall Islands, pleaded eloquently with tears, that the missionaries might be able to look to such an organized band for aid and sympathy. Two days later another meeting was held. Mrs. Lowell Smith also being present. Mrs. Smith hesitated, because she foresaw that the enterprise once started, was destined to grow to great proportions, and she asked: "Are we ready for the venture?" Her question was answered in the affirmative, and she was persuaded that the time had arrived. She entered into the scheme heart and soul, and only laid it down with her life. A constitution was adopted within two days, and then says the writer, "The Woman's Board of Missions of the Pacific Islands stood as a new society waiting with ready hands and uplifted eyes praying 'Lord what wilt thou have me do?'"

Branching Out.  
The first object of the society was to send a teacher to Ponape to establish a girls school and to contribute funds for its support. In this the society was disappointed for it was considered inadvisable at that time, to send unmarried ladies to heathen

lands, and later none was found ready to go. For ten years these cherished plans were deferred. Mrs. Andrews characterized this as the decade of waiting.

In the meantime the Society found doors of usefulness open to them by the prayer key. In the first year a branch society was organized in Hilo, and the following year one each on Maui and Kauai. Part of the money raised was sent to support a teacher in Japan and part to pay salaries of teachers at Makawao seminary, Maui. Very soon Mrs. Bingham, the nominal president of the society, went with her husband to Apalang, and became the recipient of its offerings and prayers.

In the fourth year the Gleaners Society was formed among the young people. Then followed in the order named, the Hawaiian Ministers' Tea party, the donation of furniture to the Kohala Girls Boarding school, money to the Maunaloa school, the organization of the Bible Readers work, and so on along the years. Mrs. Snow was sent out under the expense of the Board in 1881, but that lady's failing health necessitated her return to Honolulu. In 1883 the great need in Honolulu seemed to be a City Missionary. Miss Breeze was appointed. She met with wonderful success, but her health failed within the year. The following year the Woman's Christian Temperance Union joined with the Board in paying Mary Green as City Missionary. This lady followed this work up for sixteen years, and during that time she did a lot of excellent work in the way of founding Bands of Hope, prison visiting, encouraging Hawaiians, and other laudable acts. The Micronesian missions were also helped by the Board.

Miss Palmer in Ponape.  
In July 1884 Miss Palmer arrived, and is referred to as "our own missionary." She went on to Ponape to work at the first girls school on the islands. Miss Palmer worked there for eight years, and remained through the troublous times that Spain had possession. She was the only white woman on the island. She returned to the mainland in 1891 for a well-earned rest, and during her absence the school was broken up. The home work was crowding in. The Chinese were receiving aid, and calls to christianize the Portuguese and Japanese

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## Hilo's New Tax Assessor Has A Very Tough Job

(Special Correspondence of The Star.)  
HILO, Hawaii, June 5.—The news of the appointment of Robert Forrest, who is in charge of the Punaluu landing for the Pahala plantation, as tax assessor of the island of Hawaii, which was announced by wireless, was expected on this island. It was understood that a number of the strongest influences which could be brought to bear, both on this island and in Honolulu, had endorsed Forrest's name and that his qualifications had been shown in such a manner that no one else had much chance to win against him. The people here are interested to see how the appointment will work out when the next assessments are made. It is definitely stated here that Mr. Willfong's resignation did not come anywhere nearly as much from his inclination to leave the position as it did from the fact that during the session of the Legislature attention was called to the fact that while a much greater amount of sugar was raised on this island than on any of the others, the taxes from this industry were not in proportion. In fact, it has been stated here and in Honolulu, again and again, that the taxes on Hawaii are far lower than in the other taxation districts. Forrest will be up against a hard proposition here, according to common talk, as the government will expect him to raise more money, while if he raises assessments to any great extent he will run foul of the very people who endorsed him for the position.

## SENATOR STONE SAYS ROOT AND LODGE MAY KILL TAFT'S PLAN



WILLIAM JOEL STONE.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—President Taft has let it be known that he did not inspire the Root amendment nor to the Canadian reciprocity by the President and pass the bill as agreed to now before the Senate finance committee, and still opposes any amendment to the treaty. The Senate finance committee, and still opposes any amendment to the treaty. The Senate finance committee, and still opposes any amendment to the treaty. The Senate finance committee, and still opposes any amendment to the treaty.

The fact that Senator Root was a close friend and adviser of the President led to the report that Mr. Taft had suggested the amendment of yesterday. This is not true. Mr. Root proposed this amendment solely upon his own initiative.

The amendment in question provides that wood pulp shall not come into this country from any province of Canada until it is free from all the Canadian provinces alike. If this amendment should pass, the second section of the bill would be nullified and wood pulp would not come into this country free for many years, perhaps never.

The fact that Senator Lodge also offered a slight amendment indicates that he as well as the New York senator is opposed to the free wood pulp section.

As far as the administration is concerned, all amendments will be opposed. The President wants the agreement adopted just as it was submitted. He does not believe it can become effective at once if it is modified even in a minor way.

Senator Stone of Missouri, one of the Democratic members of the finance committee, said today that if the committee should accept the Root amendment it would precipitate a discussion in the House which would be endless, and if the bill is to be passed he declared it must contain the free wood pulp section. He said:

## DR. WILCOX REPORTS ON MANY AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES HERE ASIDE FROM SUGAR INDUSTRY

(From the annual report of the Hawaiian Agricultural Experiment Station for 1910. By E. V. Wilcox, special agent in charge.)

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, a new office building was erected from funds generously supplied by the Territory of Hawaii. The new building is better lighted than the old one; gives room for a more convenient library, and also offices for the special agent in charge, clerical force, entomologist, and agronomist, as well as for a mailing room. The chemical laboratory in the old cement building was inconvenient and has, therefore, been rearranged and new tables have been constructed for analytical and general work. A more efficient hood has also been devised for carrying off the fumes, and a new room arranged for nitrogen determinations.

Some of the land nearest Honolulu belonging to the experiment station has been heretofore in an uncultivated and unimproved condition. During the year this land was cleared and planted in Bermuda grass for lawn purposes or in various crops used in experiments. In addition, about ten acres of land, lying on the slope of the station grounds, at an elevation of about 250 feet, has been thoroughly cleared of shrubby undergrowth and about one-half of it has been planted to cotton and other crops. The chief buildings belonging to the station are erected on grounds which heretofore belonged to the Navy Department and which were temporarily turned over to the use of the Agricultural Department. During the fiscal year this land was definitely transferred to the Department of Agriculture by an agreement reached between the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Agriculture.

It has been felt for some time that on account of the fact that the Territory consists of several islands, located at considerable distances apart, demonstration farms were desirable in order to bring the work of the station more prominently before the inhabitants of the other islands of the group as well as on Oahu. The problem of establishing demonstration farms in Hawaii is somewhat different from that which must be met in the States of the mainland. Farming communities are composed of different races, and a large proportion of the farmers who have small holdings are quite unacquainted with the purposes of demonstration farms. It appears, therefore, inadvisable to carry

on such work according to the methods long in vogue on the mainland.

The objections to those methods, in so far as Hawaii is concerned, are chiefly two. Perhaps the more important is the matter of funds, which are at present inadequate to carry on demonstration farms on each of the islands independently of private help. The Territory has freely offered to turn over the necessary land to the station for such experiments, but the Territorial funds available for station use are not adequate for the maintenance of independent demonstration farms. There would be required a large outlay for fencing, buildings, machinery, horses or mules, foremen, and laborers. Such an arrangement would also result in the production of a considerable amount of material which would have to be sold in the open market. An objection has been made to this on the grounds that the station would, in a sense, be competing with practical farmers and with an unfair financial advantage.

The second objection to the mainland program of demonstration farms follows from the nature of the farming population in Hawaii. A community of Portuguese and native farmers can best be persuaded to adopt improved methods, actually shown to be advantageous, when these methods are put in operation upon farms belonging to one of the most progressive farmers in each community. If there seems best to establish demonstration farms essentially on the basis of a co-operative experiment. Several such farms will be put in operation during the fall of 1910. The program consists essentially in making an arrangement with one of the best farmers in each community to adopt certain modifications of cultural methods which the station will suggest and to keep careful record of the results of such work for the use of the station and all his fellow farmers. By this method it is believed that the results shown on the demonstration farms will be more readily accepted and will more obviously meet the exact conditions under which the farmer must labor.

Co-operative Experiments.  
During the time which has been occupied in determining upon a practical plan outlined above has been put in operation on a number of large estates. The station has undertaken the supervision of certain cultural, soil, and fertilizer experiments on

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## ARMY AND NAVY

Captain Arthur M. Shipp changed to leave New York on June 20 for station with Captain Robert W. Mearns, Captain Shipp going to join the two battalions of the Twentieth Infantry at Manila, Philippine Islands, from the United States, whence Captain Mearns came from Manila here. After several months' duty at Fort Shafter, Captain Mearns was obliged to go to the homeland on account of ill-health.

The welfare of Company H is being looked after by Lieutenant George C. Bowen, Twentieth Infantry. Lieutenant William B. Graham, also a member of Company F, has charge of Company G until that company can welcome back its back, Charles W. Exton. Captain Exton has been in attendance at the army service shoots, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for about a year.

Remembering the Maine.  
As the work on the battleship Maine that has been resting in Havana harbor waters for the past thirteen years and more progresses, arrangements are being made to bury all remains found in the ship in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Washington, D. C. The main mast of the ill-fated battleship is to be placed at Arlington as a monument to the naval officers and sailors who went down with the Maine. The army and navy departments are working together to accomplish this great undertaking.

Going to London Show.  
An aggregation of officers of the United States army and horses that have been in training at Fort Myer, Virginia, for some time are scheduled

to go to the London show. The King Edward cup for the best military team was captured by Belgium last year. A King George cup will be another and a new award to the most successful individual competitor in the military events.

The Uniform Question.  
What is the matter with a uniform? This question is just now giving rise to some feeling and much discussion.

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## INTER-ISLAND HAPPENINGS

(Correspondence of The Star.)  
HILO, Hawaii, June 5.—A wife who "too much wine kaukau," was the cause of the suicide of Hoosma Kachniko, a Russian employee of the Waiakae plantation, who hanged himself at the Five Mile Camp, last Friday, according to some testimony given to the coroner's jury which investigated the case. The wife testified that her husband had always been jealous of her, but gave no other reason for the suicide.

Kachniko killed himself in a rather unusual way, taking a piece of heavy fishing cord and making a loop around a beam in his cookhouse, then standing on a box and placing his head through the loop thus formed. There was no noose, but by kicking out the box from under his feet he threw his weight on the cord and slowly strangled to death. Ill health was another reason for the suicide, though this was not brought out to any great degree in the testimony. About two months ago the man was kicked in the face by a mule and spent some time in the hospital in consequence.

Judge Smith Very Lenient.  
(Correspondence of The Star.)  
HILO, June 5.—The police of Hilo started a crusade against the automobile owners who have been consistently violating the county ordinances in regard to blowing their horns when they turn the corners in the city proper, last week, but have been able to accomplish little as the result of the rulings of W. H. Smith, who has taken the place of Judge Wise, in the local district court for the past few days. Three arrests were made, E. J. Lord, Dr. Fred Irwin and C. C. Kennedy.

Lord entered a plea of guilty, stating that he was at fault and knew it and thereby lost \$8.00, a five-dollar fine and three dollars in costs, but although the evidence in the other two cases was extremely clear, both Dr. Irwin and Kennedy were found not guilty by Second Judge Smith. The reason given for this was that they should be allowed warning. Mr. Kennedy protested that he might blow his horn so that some people would hear him and others would not, and that if he should get a loud horn he would be arrested for making too much noise. It is expected that the arrests will be kept up until a general observance of the law providing some measure of public safety has been forced and with the return of Judge Wise, who has been defending a murderer in Oiaa, it is expected that a different attitude in the cases will be taken.

Hilo Short of Fuel.  
HILO, June 2.—This city is being threatened by a fuel famine at present, owing to the failure of the Union Oil Company's steamer Santa Rita, which was expected here last week, to put in an appearance. It is now believed that she will arrive here about Saturday and the Inter-Island

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